THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] TUESDAY, 9 SEPTEMBER, 1834. [NO. 2368.

PAY TABLES FOR THE BOMBAY ARMY.

THE change which has recently taken place in the local currency, having occasioned an important alteration in the adjustment of the accounts of the several departments under Government, Mr. J. MULLALY, of the Auditor General's Office, begs leave to intimate to the officers of this Establishment, that he has, in consequence, prepared a new set of pay tables for the Bombay Army.

The following table of Contents is published for information :—

No. 1. and 2. are Tables shewing the total amount of Regimental pay and allowances to the Commissioned, non—commissioned officers and privates of His Magisty's Dragoons, in Garrison and Field, in advance for a month of 30, and in arrears for 31 days.

3 & 4..Do....do. H. M's. Infantry.
5 & 6..Do..Hon'ble Co.'s Horse Art.
7 & 8..Do....do. Foot Artillery.
9 & 10..Do....do. Engineers.
11 & 12..Do....do. European Infantry.
13 & 14..Do....do. Golundauze Battn.
15 & 16..Do....do. Native Cavalry.
17 & 18..Do....do. do. Infantry.
19.....Table of Salaries and Personal allowances to staff officers in the Military Department, under the Presidency of Bombay.
20.....Tables of Gratuity, Half and Full tentage, House and Horse allowance to the Commissioned officers, calculated for each day, for months of 28, 29, 30, and 31 days.
21.....Table to facilitate the calculations for broken periods of all fixed monthly allowances, exhibiting the amount of each day, in months of 28, 29, 30, and 31 days.
22.....Table shewing the amount of net pay to the different ranks of H. M.'s and the Hon'ble Company's Troops, from 1 to 31 days, by which all claims on account of broken periods should be regulated.
23.....Revised table of Clothing Stoppages, and Tables of Grain Compensation. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, the work will contain an *Epitome* of such orders as relate to, and are strictly connected with, the pay and allowances of the Army; forms of Abstracts and Muster rolls, and of certificates required by officers proceeding to Europe; together with such other matter as will render it a compendious and useful work of reference to Heads of Depa tm nts, Paymasters of corps, the officers of the Eng neer and Commissariate Departments, e c. The Pri e of the work is fixed at Rupees 4 per copy, and it will be published as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers have been obtained, of which due notice will be given.

Letters to be addressed (post paid) to Mr. J. MULLALY, Military Auditor General's Office, Bombay,

ADVERTISEMENT.

SEALED TENDERS (post paid) will be received by the acting Quarter Master of the 6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment, until the 30th of September next, to supply the following Articles for the use of the Canteen for twelve months, from 1st October, 1834—should the Regiment remain so long at Deesa.

Brandy, per Company's Commisariat Gallon.....Rs.
Rum, per.....do.....do.....Rs.
Gin, per.....do.....do.....Rs.
Good Cape Wine, at per Pipe of Company's Commissariat Gallon.....Rs.
Beer, per dozen.....Rs.

The Beer to be of good sound quality and well up in bottle, and the Tenders for Spirits and Wine to be accompanied by Samples of not less than two bottles, one of which to be Sealed in presence of the person to whom the Contract is given or his Agent for reference if requisite.

The articles to be delivered at the Head Quarters of the Regiment at Deesa, free of all addional expence, or charge whatever, and to be at the Risk of the Contractor until he receives a receipt for them from the Quarter Master—and all Supplies condemned by a Committee of three officers to be at the risk of, and replaced by, the contractor.

By order of the Commanding Officer,
R. M. BEEBEE,
Lieut. 6th Royal W. Regt. and acting Quarter Master.

Camp near Deesa, 25th August, 1834.

"BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, THIRD CLASS." A Second Dividend of Sicca Rs. 180, a share, is now payable to Subscribers, who have established their right to the First Dividend, or to their duly constituted representatives, on production of he original Certificates of Admission.

H. J. LEIGHTON,
Secretary.

Bombay, 30th August, 1834.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

ON SATURDAY, THE 13TH INSTANT, WILL BE PERFORMED, THE POPULAR COMEDY OF

PAUL PRY;

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE LAUGHABLE FARCE OF

THE DISAGREEABLE SURPRISE.

IN WHICH WILL BE INTRODUCED SEVERAL COMIC SONGS.

Doors to be open at 6 P. M. and performance to commence precisely at 7 o'clock.

Tickets and Places to be had at the Theatre on Friday the 12th, and Saturday the 13th instant, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M.

Dress Boxes...Rs. 6 | Pit.....4
Upper Boxes...." 3 | Gallery.....2

Bombay, 9th September, 1834.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON THE UNDERMENTIONED DAYS,

ON the Premises, if not previously disposed of by private contract, the following property belonging to the late firm of WITTULDASS KESSOWDASS:—

ON THURSDAY, THE 11TH SEPTEMBER.

All that Messuage or Tenement, consisting of four Warehouses situated in Tamarind Lane, within the Fort, adjoining to the Office of Messrs. McGregor Edmond and Co., producing an annual rental of Rupees 1500.

ON MONDAY, THE 15TH SEPTEMBER.

All that Oart called Sonwaddy, alias Candawaddy, of two Wheels, situated without the Fort in Girgaum.

ON TUESDAY THE 16TH SEPTEMBER.

All that Oart called Fofulwaddy, of two wheels and upwards, situate without the Fort, near the Green market

ON WEDNESDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

All that commodious Family Dwelling House, situate in Rampart Row, within the Fort, the late residence of James Dennis De Vitre, Esq. with offices; Coach House and Srabling complete, now let to the government, at a Rental of Rupees, 325.

The conditions of sale will be made known at the time of the sale, which will take place at 3 o'clock on each day.

Bombay, 5th September, 1834.

કેહલ•ફકેલે•દાફાડે•અકેર•લીસાડુ•ફરીને અંકો•મીલફતકે•તે•તાંકોજ બે•ફદાચ•ઘેર• મેલે•નકી•વેચાશેતો કેહલ•ફકેલી•મીલફતો વીકલદાશ•ફેરાપદાશની•આગલી•પેકીની છે• તે•વેચશે ❀

લરેશપત•વારે•તારીખ ૧૧ મી•શપતેમબર

ધેકેર•એક•વખાર•યેમારનુ•તે•શ્રી•ફોટમો મીશીમરશા•મેફગરીગાર•જડમંડ•તથા•ફુમપ નીની•આપીશની•પડોશમોનુ•તેનુ•લાકુ•દર શાલે•રૂપીઆ ૧૫૦૦ કુપરેછે ❀

શોમવારે•તારીખ ૧૫ મી•શપતેમબર

નારીઅલીનાં•અકાડોની•વાડી•એક•બે• રેટની•નામે•શીનવાડી•તથા•તેને•લોકો•ફા ડાવાડી•ફરીનેબી•ફકેછે•તે•બાકારકે ૮•ગી રગામમોછે ❀

મંગલવારે•તારીખ ૧૬ મી•શપતેમબર

નારીઅલીનાં•અકાડોની•વાડી•એક•બેથી વધારે•રેટની•નામે•ફોકલવાડી•તે•શ્રી•બાકા રકોટ•તરફારી•બજાર•આગલછે ❀

બુધવારે•તારીખ ૧૭ મી•શપતેમબર

ફબાલદારને•રેકેવા•લાયેકનુ•ઘેર • એક• રેમો•અગા ફુ•રેમકા•દેનીશ•દેવીતરી•બારકુ એર•રેકેતો•કુતો•તે•આદીશો તથ •ગાડીઓ મુકવાની•જગા•તથા•તબેલા•શાઠે•ફંમપલીટ તે•શ્રી•ફોટમો•ફોટફોટ•આગલછે•તે•ઉપર• નબર તે•કાલમો•શરકારને•રૂપીઆ ૩૨૫ વાશતે•દર•મહીને•લાડે•આપેલુછે ❀

વેચાણની•બોલી•વેચતી•વખતે•જણાવશે તથા•દર•રોજ•વેચાણ•ફલાફ ૩ નાં•ચાલુ•થાશે

તારીખ ૫ મી•શપતેમબર ૧૮૩૪

FOR Sale, A strong, well built Bullock Shigram; quite new, worthy the attention of any person requiring a Vehicle of the kind, both an account of its superior build and Cheapness; for further particulars—apply to Messr's YATES, & Co.

Bombay 8th September, 1834.

FOR sale at the COURIER OFFICE, No. 15, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST —PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
UNIVERSAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
FOR
LIVES, SURVIVORSHIPS,
ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN,
IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ANNUITIES,
And for the Purchase and Sale of Reversions and Annuities.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1834.
CAPITAL, £500,000.
IN 5,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, TO BE AUGMENTED IN AMOUNT AND NUMBER, IF FOUND NECESSARY.

Five per cent. to be paid on the allotment of the Shares, and Interest on the amount of the Deposit to be paid to each Shareholder from the time of making such Deposit.

Apply to Messrs. BAGSHAW AND CO., Calcutta.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE LADY FEVERSHAM, G. WEBSTER, Commander, burthen 500 Tons, will leave Bombay in all October, and call on the Coast for Passengers if inducement offers. For terms, apply to Captain WEBSTER, or to DIROM, CARTER and Co. Carries a Surgeon.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Barque ARAB, of 350 Tons, J. S. SPARKES, H. C. S. Commander, is expected here about the middle of this month, and will be dispatched about the end of Oct. Has good accommodations for a small party of passengers, and will call on the Coast if inducement offers. Apply to McGREGOR, EDMOND AND Co. *Bombay, 9th Sept.*, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT TO MALABAR COAST, COLOMBO, COROMANDEL COAST, AND MADRAS.

THE Bark Emmée, 230 Tons, Captain LANGLOIS. Will take Freight as such may offer for above places, and have an early despatch.—Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 9th September, 1834.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—The concluding part of my last letter was written under the supposition that the author of the letter signed *In print*, inserted in last Tuesday's Courier, was the Secretary. But I have been since informed that it was not written by him; and I therefore, regret the mistake, as that erroneous impression led me to notice the circumstance, to which I then adverted, in a manner which I would not otherwise have adopted. For my only object in having occupied your columns on this occasion, was to attract the attention of the Members of the Society to the changes which were contemplated in the management of the Library, and it was far from my wish to be obliged to allude to the conduct of any person. In replying, however, to such a letter as that of *In print* it is difficult to avoid making use of a similar style, however objectionable it may be.

I would here drop the subject, were it not necessary to point out two inaccuracies of some importance which have occurred in the letter of *the Quondam Scholar*, inserted in yesterday's Courier. I must therefore, observe that, on the report of the committee of Management having been read, the President* enquired what was the meaning of a certain paragraph contained in it, as it appeared to convey an unfounded censure upon the present and former Committees. He then read the instructions which were given to the Booksellers on their being first entrusted with the selection of new publications, as contained in a letter dated in June, 1817; and said that, during ten years that he had been secretary to the Library Committee, no variation whatever had taken place in those instructions, and that he knew of none which had since occurred except that in November, 1828, the Booksellers were directed to forward no more foreign works, and that four years afterwards this restriction was withdrawn. He added, that it would at least be advisable that the letters containing the variety of instruction referred to by the Committee should be read before the meeting decided upon this part of the report. To those remarks no satisfactory reply was given, and after some discussion, the amendment, to omit the clause objected to was moved and carried by 14 votes to 6.

Your correspondent, therefore, is incorrect in stating that "the blame of all the complaints which with much apparent reason (says the report) have been raised against the supply of books, was in the end thrown undivided on poor Messrs. Longman." For it having been decided that this clause of the report should be omitted, the committee passed no further opinion on this part of it, than that it was unnecessary, and consequently no blame was imputed by the meeting to Messrs. Longman and Co. Nor was the question whether or not the new publications had been badly selected brought at all under discussion. This, indeed, was not requisite, as the Committee reported *that Messrs. Longman and Co. furnished the Society with books at a much lower rate than it could hope to obtain them from any other person equally well qualified to select books for a Library of this class*. No faults, therefore, were admitted, and your correspondent is, in consequence, inaccurate in remarking that *the meeting did not in general care apparently, so long as faults were admitted, where they rested*. For the majority of the meeting, after no satisfactory reply was given to the President's observations, seemed to be of opinion that the part of the report relating to variety of instruction did not rest on sufficient grounds, and the Committee had itself absolved Messrs. Longman and Co. from all blame. It is, also, singular that, although the Committee ascribed the complaints respecting the supply of books to that cause, it has not in its letter to the Booksellers pointed out this circumstance to them, or furnished them with any new instructions for the purpose of obviating the inconveniences said to originate in the variety of instructions that have been already transmitted to them.

Had your correspondent examined the list of books prepared for transmission by the Committee, he would have observed that a considerable part of them are either in the course of publication, or have been published within the last twelve months, so that it is not yet known whether they will be forwarded by the booksellers or not; while others again are theological and scientific works which the booksellers have not hitherto been required to forward. In this list, also, there are only two oriental works, and thus in your correspondent's opinion two to seventy one is a fair proportion of such works as ought to find a place in a public Library established in the East. I may observe farther that, before any person replies to letters he had better first read them, for, had *the Quondam Scholar* taken the trouble of reading those of *Monitor*, he would have found no inconsistency in them. For, in my first letter I mentioned that theological and scientific works were not formerly included amongst the new publications; but the last meeting resolved that an additional £100. should be appropriated for the purchase of all works of merit that are published, whether historical, philosophic, literary, or scientific, † either in England or France, and likewise *a farther supply of novels and other works of fiction*. An enlargement, therefore, of the description and number of books to be supplied must necessarily require an encreased expenditure of the Funds; but in my second letter I, also, distinctly said that it was in consequence of my dependence on the judgment of Messrs. Longman and Co., that I did not anticipate any detriment to the Library from the appropriation of £300. annually for the purchase of new publications.

I remain, &c.
7th September, 1834. MONITOR,

* The president of the Society is also president of the Committee of Management, but he was not present at either of the meetings of the Committee at which the report was prepared.

† This instruction will, I think, appear strange to the booksellers, as they have, no doubt, been unfortunately in the habit of supposing that historical and philosophical works were included in the more general terms of literary and scientific.

A "MONEO" TO MONITOR.

Let the galled jade wince! our withers are unwrung.

MR. EDITOR.—That the shewing up of certain doings in print would not prove altogether in vain, I was prepared to expect, but that the exposure should have told as it has done upon MONITOR, was, I candidly own, quite beyond my expectation, or I may add, desire, for it is painful to see how far it has transported him. I may be young, as he is pleased to object to me, but I am old enough, at all events to know, that to rail is not to reason, nor to call names a becoming occupation for men of years and gravity.

Divested of such unseemly garnish, Monitor's letter involves three allegations which I shall answer in succession, and if in so doing, the conduct of himself and party is made still more palpably absurd, he only is to blame.—

I. That the amendment is not invariably put to the vote before the motion in the House of Commons. That House, as all the world knows, is an assembly *sui generis*, it is not in the received sense of the term a public meeting, or governed by the same rules, but by forms of procedure peculiar to itself. No argument in this case could therefore, be drawn from its practice. Yet even here the exception adduced so confidently by Monitor, is but an apparent, not a real one, the so-called amendment of Mr. Strutt being in fact a distinct motion, going in no way to alter or amend Mr. Harvey's, but to introduce a new and opposite course of proceeding. The one was for *an address to the Crown*, the other not for altering the proposed address, but for appointing instead *a Parliamentary Committee*. It is clear then, that this instance is not in point in any way; let him search for one that is, where an amendment moved on one of a string of resolutions was not disposed of before the resolution itself was put to the vote.

But let us see the exquisite reasoning which this master of the art has attempted to bolster up his ricketty case withal. The resolution, says he, should here have preceded the amendment, because it saved time! "because common respect to the Committee" required it!! and because, "if the motion had been carried, it still remained for any member "to propose an amendment" !!! Propose an amendment on a motion after it has been carried! Monitor has indeed much to learn in regard to conducting public meetings. But if he will condescend so far as to list n to a "young man," I will try at least to make plain to him the rationale of the universal practice in the case of motion and amendment. Suppose the latter did not precede, and the motion on the division should be lost, nothing then remains whereon to found an amendment, and the resolution next on the list must come on for consideration. If, on the other hand, the motion should be carried, what meeting will afterwards entertain an amendment on it? The idea, I should imagine, never entered any head save Monitor's. The end of all this, however, would necessarily be, that the amendment could not be put to the vote at all, which was possibly the Chairman's object on the occasion that has led to this discussion.

II. It is alleged that the forms of other public meetings are not applicable to those of Literary Societies; but all dispassionate men will agree that they are strictly so to meetings of such societies held for the transaction of *business*, which is the point at issue.

III. Monitor accuses me of misrepresenting the reasons given by these Members for voting in favor of the precedence of the resolution, because *his* reasons for so doing, it seems, were different. A reference to my letter itself disproves this charge, as I there speak expressly of the Members *of the Committee* that prepared the report, of whom my ingenuous accuser well knows he was not one. So much for Monitor!!!

I could retort on him a similar but better founded charge, were it worth while to notice his parting snarl at the Secretary, further than by observing that the reasons assigned by that gentleman for bringing the passage referred to under observation were not at all personal, and that the disinclination of the meeting to pursue the subject arose clearly from their deeming it beneath their notice. It referred to a letter in the Bombay Courier signed Monitor.

With this I take my leave
Monday, IN PRINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—In some post offices, at outstations, the writers refuse to receive a native letter, (viz. one directed only in Maratha) unless it be either post—paid, or directed to some European gentleman. Whether this be in accordance with regulation or not, I do not know, but it is at times a serious inconvenience to native correspondents. Another system exists yet more unpleasant: A letter if not received by the person to whom it is addressed, is returned to the writer, who is required to pay the double postage of going and coming: this affects natives and Europeans equally. To keep

this system up, it is necessary to know the writer of every letter which is put into the post office, and in Bombay itself, I have known of a letter being returned to the peon who conveyed it to the post office, because he did not tell who was the writer of it. The system of espionage thus kept up, was not, I presume intended by Government when the regulation which causes it, was framed.

I remain, &c.
OBSERVER.

Bombay 19th Augt., 1834.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. N. Campbell, Assist. Qr, Mr. Genl., from Poonah.
Lieut. J. Holmes, 12th Regt. N. I., from Poonah.
Lieut. and Adjt. Wenn, Marine Battalion, from Poonah.
Lieut. Thomas Tapp, Staff, from Asseerghur.

DEPARTURES.

Assist. Surg. J. Fraser, H. M. 40th Regt, to Poonah.
Lieut. J. Estridge, Engineers, to Rutnagherry.
Major J. Morrison, to the Neelgherries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At the Adawlut, at Ahmedabad, on Wednesday, the 27th ultimo, the Lady of Edward Grant, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Poona, on the 6th instant, by the Revd. Mr. Mainwaring, Lorenzo Moore, Esq. 5th Regt. Madras Cavalry, to Elizabeth, second daughter of J. Bodington Esq. of Kenilworth Chase, Warwickshire.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Madras, on the 22d of August, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Kenny, 9th Regt. M. N. I. of a daughter, still-born.

At Bangalore, on the 26th July, the Lady of Major Taylor, H. M. 13th Dragoons, of a son.

At the French Rocks, on the 20th of August, the Lady of Lieutenant G. Nott, 19th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Ootacamund, on the 31st July, Christiana Bruce, the daughter of Dr. Macdougall.

At Cannanore, on the 14th August, George William, the Infant son of Conductor John William Platt aged one year, six months, and fourteen days, deeply and sincerely regretted.

CALCUTTA,

BIRTHS.

On the 14th August, the Lady of J. Ploumer, Esq of a son and heir.

On Wednesday, the 6th August, the Lady of J Thomason, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 15th August, Mr. Richard Brooke Smith, of the Country Service, Chief Officer of the Ship *John Adam*, aged 31 years.

On board the Ship *Exmouth*, on the 14th May last, Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes, the beloved wife of Captain E. Oakes, of Calcutta, aged 35 years and 5 months.

On the 3d August, Edith, daughter of Lieutenant and Adjutant Span, 53d Regiment Native Infantry

On his passage from Calcutta to Moulmein, on the 29th July, Captain J. M. Budwel, Commander of the Barque *Ann*, aged 38 years.

At Banjetty, Moorshedabad, on the 12th August Emily Helen Garstin, youngest daughter of Lieutenant C. H. Boirsragon, 72d Regiment, aged 1 months.

On the Evening of the 14th August, at the Port Master's Residence, Diamond Harbour, Mary Elizabeth Clarissa, the beloved daughter of G. and E. Kirby, aged 1 year and 3 days.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

At Cheltenham, on the 15th March, 1834, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. Charlotte Jackson, sister to the late Lieutenant General Sir Henry Cosby, of Barnsveille Park, near Chapstow.

SHIPPING REPORT

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 5th. Arab Ship Futtay Eslam, Hazee Furz, Naiquedah, from Mocha, 22d August.

— 7th. Barque Elora. John Blair, Master, from Port Glasgow, 19th. May, 1834.

Passengers.—Mrs. Stewart and child.

— Do. Barque Futtay Rahimon, Ameer Woosmandbhoy, Naiquedah, from Mocha.

— 8th. Barque Jessie, James Troup, Master, from Sydney, 12th. July, 1834.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 5th. Ship Isabella, David Brown, Master, to China.

Passenger.—Mrs. Brown.

— 6th. Ship John Stamp, John Young, Master, to London.

Passengers.—W. C. McLean, Capt. Bellamy, Mr. W. Austin, W. Losell, Thos. McDonald and William Mckenzie, Invalid Seamen, W. Humphrey.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

His Majesty's Ship,—Magicienne
Hon'ble Company's Steamer,—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Sloops of War.—Benares and Amherst.
Do. Schooners.—Shannon and Royal Tiger.
Do. Surveying Brig.—Palinurus.
Free Traders.—Anna, Robertson, Quebec Trader, Balfour, Lady Feversham, Hector, Bounty Hall, Chas. Kerr, Sumdany, George Cruttenden, Jessie, and Emmie.
Country Vessels.—Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Maackbar, Meekaee, Mahomedie, Discovery, and Ellora.
French Ship:—Le Oriental.
Arab.—Futtay Nesser, Imaum's Brig Tawze. Arab Ship Tawze, Futtay Eslam, and Futtay Rahimon.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

If "An Admirer" will favor us with a report of the Trial alluded to by him, we shall have much pleasure in publishing it. We were not in Court when it took place, but from what we have heard about it, we think it one which ought to be noticed.

ERRATA.

In our last Saturday's paper an error has crept into the Advertisement announcing the intended Sale of the Honorable Mr. Newnham's household furniture, which is fixed for the 29th and not the 20th instant, as therein stated.

In the Rev. Mr. Laurie's certificate of his examination of Mr. Boswell's school, for 20th August, read 29th August. Also in the third line "*in* the present," read "*on* the present."

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER, 1834.

We insert a letter from Observer, which we think requires a few remarks. We pass over the first part of his letter, as we presume the regulations referred to, are based on some very good reason we are not acquainted with, which probably, if enquired into, might satisfy Observer of their propriety, and no doubt by an experience of their absolute necessity. With respect however, to the Post office returning letters not received by the persons to whom they are addressed, and that the writers should be called upon to pay the double postage so incurred, we really cannot but express our surprise that Observer should find fault with such a regulation. There are many cases in which, not only great inconvenience might arise from the detention of a letter in the Post office, but loss also; and a person writing letters surely has no right to expect the Post office, although a public establishment, should carry them to their destination, and to put up with the loss of such carriage, upon the mere caprice of an individual. There is one case we will admit which bears heavily on the parties so situated, but even in this, the Post office ought not to be made the sufferer: It is that of the shopkeepers of Bombay, sending their accounts to parties indebted to them up the country, and who, from knowing the hand writing, refuse to take in the letters, being certain that they contain a Dun. In this case, and we have understood it is one of frequent occurrence, the shopkeeper has to put up with the double postage as well as the annoyance of the refusal of his letter—There is certainly some hardship here, but in no other case can we see that there is any. With respect to the system of espionage, also, complained of, we will put it to Observe's candour, whether it is not better adapted to this country, than that in practice in the Post office in England.; that of opening the letter to ascertain from whence it is dated, and by whom written. Would he prefer that his letter should be opened by a native writer in any of the Post offices in India, for such a purpose? The Purvoe's curiosity would certainly induce him to read every word of a letter so opened by him. Government then, in adopting this Regulation has, in our opinion, acted wisely and with due consideration and caution. Much mischief might arise from the introduction here of the practice of the English Post office. We remember some years back, having a letter returned to us from the General Post Office in London, which had been sent from Bombay directed to a gentleman in London, which, after having been put into the hands of several individuals of the same name—none of whom would take it in—was opened at the Post Office and enclosed in a letter from the Secretary. This letter contained a bill, and might have been appropriated by any of those individuals, had they been *dishonest enough* to have done so, but it came to hand with all its enclosures quite safe; and we really felt obliged to the Secretary for having returned it to us.

The establishment in this place of what is termed in England an Annoyance Jury, or of some other similar institution, would in our opinion be attended with great benefit, in putting a stop to the impositions and disgusting practices complained of in the Gazette of Saturday last. It might be vested with the control and regulation of the various markets on the Island, seeing that they are kept clean, and used only for the purposes for which they have been built. We would beg to call the attention of the Magistrates to this point, and suggest that they should bring it to the notice of Government in order that some Regulation on the subject may be framed and enforced. The present system of correcting short weights is also bad. One of those Cheats has only to carry his weights to the Collector's office where they are corrected with hot lead; he obtains a certificate that his weights have been so corrected; he goes home, puts them into the fire, and melts the lead out again, and then if they are called in question, he produces the certificate that they have been examined and found correct, only a few days before. An unexpected visit from an Annoyance Jury would tend greatly to put an end to such practices.

We have extracted an article from the *New Monthly*, on the application of slate to pavements, which has recently been introduced into the London Docks, and found to form a very superior floor; very durable, with the advantage of great cleanliness. One of its greatest advantages is, that it may be sawn with ease, and thus fitted with as much precision as a wooden floor, which in this country would be a very great desideratum, in stopping the progress of white Ants in godowns, or any building infested with them. We understand a slate quarry has been recently discovered to the southward, from whence this article may be obtained on reasonable terms, and of good quality.

Under the Patronage of the Honorable Mr Newnham, we have been informed that Senhora Bartolini proposes, in the course of the present month, to give a concert in the Bombay Theatre. The Music and Songs have not yet been decided on, but they will be made public on Saturday or Tuesday next.

CALCUTTA.

The following extract of a latter of the 14th, received this morning, from a factory behind Nuddea, gives some further particulars of the inundation from the rising of the Damooda:—

AN ACCOUNT OF THE INUNDATION FROM THE DAMOODA—THIS FACTORY IS BEHIND THE VILLAGE OF NUDDEA.

We were greatly alarmed here during the night of the 11th and on the 12th instant, in consequence of the breaking of the banks of some river or bund towards Burdwan, though in land the water rose to a most alarming height in the course of 24 hours inundating and completely destroying every village in its route. All the paddy is lost and also a great number of lives, besides cattle, sheep, hogs and goats in abundance: had it risen a foot more it would have inundated the whole factory, and God only knows the extent of injury it must have done. In 1823 a like inundation took place, when the drying godowns had 3 feet water in them. The natives say, that hundreds of lives have been lost—but near the Factory only 8 or 10 bodies of young children have floated on shore—a number of men and women arrived safe on thatches, boxes, and other articles they could lay hold of. We have had a narrow escape I assure you; if the water had risen more, scarcely a building would have escaped, and the godowns from being so old, might have shared the fate of the villages—the water was only distant about 4 or 500 yards from the Factory. —*Bengal Harkaru, August* 18.

The Meeting called for this-day by four Commanders of vessels in the Port, is postponed until Thursday next. The government are quite aware of the evil of the inadequacy of the supply of Pilots to the demand and anxious to apply any remedy in their power. It will be idle therefore, to make any mere appeal to government on that subject; but no doubt the Council will be glad to receive any suggestions as to the means of supplying the deficiency of Pilots which the intelligence and experience of the Commanders of vessels in the Port may enable them to offer to its consideration. It is clear as is remarked in the *Herald* of yesterday, that if the number of Pilots be deficient, it is only by employing those who do not now belong to it, that the dificiency can be immediately supplied—and unless there are any unemployed country officers who are competent to take charge of ships, we must look to the native Pilots, some of the most intelligent of whom might safely be entrusted with small vessels we should think. The trade of the Port is placed in a most critical position, and something must be done without delay —*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

TIMES,—May 19.

The Lord Chancellor not only exposed the absurdities of Lord Wynford's Sabbath day Observance Bill in his speech against its second reading on Thursday, but has recorded his unanswerable objections to the measure in a *protest* to be placed on the journals of the House of Lords. In every one of his grounds of opposition we heartily concur, and nothing more seems necessary to give the public an idea of the absurdity of the bill, than that in the opinion of such an authority as the Lord Chancellor, the objections against it should be more than twice the number of its original clauses. To the blunders which we pointed out on Saturday, his Lordship has added several others which we omitted to expose.

When we read this bill of Lord Wynford's, and five or six other proposed, and (we trust) abortive enactments of the same kind, which have been introduced during this present session and the last, into the other House of Parliament, we are almost tempted to ask whether or not we, at present, live in a Christian community,—how we could have so completely abandoned our religious habits in so short a space of time, as we must have done, if their representations are true,—and by what authority the select few, who now take upon themselves the care of our spiritual welfare, presume to dictate our adoption of their new system? The most of these legislative projectors of Sunday regulations seem to think that there is one code of religious observance necessary for the rich, and another for the poor—that the former may be indulged in the plenitude of their civil liberty, while the latter must be restrained in the extent of their social enjoyments, in order to be made pious and orderly; and that this process of deterioration among the working classes, joined with a corresponding improvement of the higher ranks, is still going on, and can only be checked by additional penalties attached to the breach of the Fourth Commandment.

Do we then live in infidel times, and is the religion of the nation respected only by a small portion of the higher ranks, and a few members of Parliament, who can drawn up in very incorrect phraseology oppressive regulations for diminishing the enjoyments of their humbler fellow citizens? We remember that under the restored Bourbons the courtiers about the Tuileries affected to consider France as a heathen land, and called in the Jesuit to convert it to Christianity. We remember that these fathers, like Sir Andrew Agnew, preached home missions,—that they pretended to plant the cross as in Putagusy, or among infidel savages,—that they practised the most ridiculous mummeries as parts of their improved system,—and that they attempted to domineer over the people in their civil concerns, in order to promote their religious conversion. Have we now a set of Jesuits in this country with a little sympathy for the general feelings of the people? Are we threatened with some missions, under the authority of acts of Parliament? Are the indifferent to be made religious by famine or compulsory abstinence from enjoyments hitherto lawful? Are constables or police officers to be made religious inspectors, and is the magistrate without the piety to enforce the rigorous self-denial of the fanatic?

Let the higher ranks, whether lords or commoners, whether persons of fashion or pretenders to puritanism, first reform themselves,—let them show as much regard for the souls of their cooks or coachmen, as they affect to feel for the other humbler classes of society whose services they do *not* require on a Sunday,—let them attend divine service with as much regularity as they display their equipages in the packs, or meet their friends at Sunday parties,—let them, in fact, show an example of a sober and religious observance of the Sabbath to their own persons and among their own dependants, and then they will either have less reason for complaining of the conduct of their inferiors, or better grounds for legislating to prevent its alleged excesses. But how can the tradesman, the mechanic, or artisan, released from weekly toil, believe that their legislators are sincere in their desire to preserve the Sabbath from profanation, while they see their wealthier neighbours indulging with impunity in every enjoyment by which it can be violated? Probably some of the "Lord's-day legislators" may be members of the Zoological Society in Regent-park. If they are so, we would ask them how they can justify those Sunday visits to the interesting or non-descript inmates of the gardens, which block up the Park with carriages and endanger the lives of His Majesty's pedestrians, while they would interrupt a harmless stage-coach, carrying a quiet party of citizens to get a mouthful of fresh air or dine at an ordinary in the neighbourhood of the metropolis?

Perhaps we may be allowed to express our contempt for that outcry about the levity of the Chancellor which has been echoed by so many of the public organs; as if there were not some absurdities so glaring that reason would be wasted upon them,—as if a witticism, if properly applied, is not as suitable a weapon for destroying error as the most solid argument. We suppose these people consider *Gulliver's Travels* mere childish jokes, or Butler's *Hudibras* mere nonsense verse; just as some reasoners of another class, but of similar powers of understanding, exclaim against Thompson's *Seasons* or *Paradise Lost*, as proving nothing.

COPY OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S PROTEST AGAINST LORD WYNFORD'S BILL FOR THE BETTER OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

Dissentient.

1. Because I consider that this bill has a direct tendency to bring odium upon the observance of the Sabbath, contempt upon sentiments so virtuously felt and so strongly expressed by the people of this country in behalf of the sabbatical institution.

2. Because it seeks to interfere with the occupations and relaxations of men and their ordinary habits, and attempts to effect by legislative provision what can only be advantageously or even safely brought about by the manners of the people being amended, and their religious and moral feelings strengthened.

3. Because it forbids many acts which men may be justified, and even compelled, to perform on the Sabbath-day.

4. Because, like all legislative interference with the habits of the people, it tends to beget the far worse habit of violating the law, and thereby both impairs the character of the subject and lowers the authority of the lawgiver.

5. Because the pressure of the provisions is most unequally distributed among the different classes of the community, and bears almost exclusively upon the poorer members of it.

6. Because the bill itself is so framed as not to attain its avowed object merely, but to disturb the whole transactions of mankind at all times; and because most of its provisions must be remodelled in order to confine its operation to what alone it intends to accomplish.

7. Because it appears to me exceedingly discreditable to any legislative assembly to entertain a measure which is admitted to be framed in so careless a manner that it prohibits in its present shape innumerable things which it cannot be intended to effect in any way, and which if those errors were corrected would still be found to abound in enactments wholly impossible to be enforced.

8. Because this bill, even if corrected as to its admitted mistakes, would still prohibit a poor man from travelling, whatever necessity might require it, at certain times, by the only conveyances he can afford—viz., public carriages.

9. Because it would prevent all classes from making their wills, though in extremities, on the Sabbath, if the aid of professional men were required for that purpose.

10. Because it appears also to intend to prevent any one from travelling post on the Sabbath, and so to compel travellers to remain at public-houses unnecessarily on that day.

11. Because it subjects all keepers of public-houses and beer-houses to the visitation of constables during seven hours every Sabbath, though no beer or spirits be sold during those hours; and to the like visitation at all hours of any day when liquor is sold, for the purpose of removing from those houses any friend or relation who may be calling or visiting there, not being a customer, traveller, or lodger.

12. Because it avowedly seeks to check drunkenness, as if that were the only vice now calling for prevention, and attempts doing so by making the publican liable to penalties, and to the loss of his licence, and consequently ruin, for the intemperance of his guests, which he cannot by any possibility prevent, if he furnishes any quantity of liquor at all to them, and does not previously ascertain how much is required to intoxicate them; and even if he shall succeed in ascertaining that point, it makes him liable to the penalties if he furnishes liquor to more than one guest in the same room, unless he also remains present while they drink it, or cause his writers to remain present, in order to see that each guest only consumes the quantity which he is capable of drinking without intoxication, and because I verily believe that no measure of so extravagant a nature ever yet received the sanction of any assembly of rational beings.

13. Because the publication in churches of divers notices, by virtue of statutes, is abolished, without the least precaution being taken to provide a substitute, inasmuch as the affixing to the church door, without ony provision to prevent, or even any prohibition of removing or defacing, the same immediately after, whereby much important business will be at a stand, and because this part of the bill has been framed without any regard being had to the great difficulties presented by the subject of publishing parish and other notices, a difficulty which is known to have been the origin of those salutary enactments requiring publication in church

14. Because it encourages workmen to be guilty of dishonesty towards their masters, by first obtaining payment of wages on a forbidden day, and then again suing, as the bill authorizes them, for a second payment of the same wages.

15. Because it appears altogether absurd to hold, that by rejecting a bill professing to have a good

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object in view, on the ground of its total inefficiency to accomplish its purpose, and of its tendency to create far worse mischiefs than any it pretends to prevent, any discountenance whatever is given to the proposed object, or indeed any opinion at all is expressed upon the matter.

16. Because, upon the whole, it appears to me that the countenancing a measure so framed, and liable to such objections, is calculated to lower the authoity of this house, exposing it to be charged with motives creditable neither to its wisdom nor impartiality, while the tendency of giving such a measure such high countenance is to injure the cause which it professes to serve, and to bring everything connected with the subject into unmerited contempt.—*Times, May* 19.

MONEY-MARKET and CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Some more extensive dissent than was at first anticipated to the plan for the reduction of the 4 per cents. appears now to be preparing in the city It cannot yet be known, without the violation of an official trust, what amount of dissent has been notified at the Bank ; but the head of an eminent manufacturing firm not far from St. Paul's has himself made known his having entered his dissent for 100,000*l*; besides which, some operations are said to have been commenced on the part of the banking interest, in connexion with this scheme of reduction, the effect of which, so far as theyare carried, must be to provide further materials for dissent to it. It is well known that bankers for the most part employ their spare capital in Exchequer-bills, which yield an interest of 2¼ per cent. only; but since the price of the 4 per cents. has fallen so low that the stock may be purchased at 100¾, and the certainty being, under the Government offer, that 102 will be obtained for it in October, a banker has only to substitute it for his Exchequer-bills and declare his dissent to the reduction to make sure of a better return for his capital than he can under his usual practice obtain We give this as part of the current speculations on this subject to-day in the city, therefore worthy of attention, but without attaching ourselves any great importance to it; since these transactions, if carried to any extent, will necessarily so raise the value of the stock as to destroy the advantage that is to result from them, not to observe, that the mere charge for brokerage, which must be incurred, will have just the same effect, so that the operation is only a practicable one for those members of the monied interest who are also members of the Stock-Exchange. Several names have, however, been mentioned, and among the rest a banker of some eminence, as having employed their capital in the way described.

In the course of the money business arising out of the settlement in the foreign funds, it is ascertained that a large amount in Consols passed into the names of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, which arose evidently out of an interference on their part to support the market, for the demand for money was so great, and the interest paid so high, in some cases 10 or 12 per cent., by the speculators in foreign securities, that accommodation at the usual rate would not be afforded in Consols by the regular dealers in money, and some material decline must have been the consequence but for such support. Whether it is for the credit and good character of the Bank to engage in such transactions, which partake in some degree of the character of stock-jobbing, is a matter rather keenly disputed in the city ; and it may be stated as a very prevalent opinion, that if such means have been employed, as many suspect, at the desire of the Government, to keep up the price of stock artificially, and thus favour the reduction of the 4 per cents., it is an unfair course to pursue towards the public at large, and must be followed by a considerable reaction, as soon as the process of reduction is completed.—*Times, May* 16.

FRANCE.

The Council of State of Geneva has addressed a letter to the Federal Directory, by which, though in moderate language, it protests with energy against the threatening notes of the Foreign Powers. The Council declares that its astonishment at the tenour of these notes is the greater from the circumstance that these Powers know the Federal Government had applied to that of France to obtain its permission for the refugees to pass through that kingdom, and that such application had been very favourably received. The Representative Council of Geneva is also engaged in deliberating upon these notes.

A letter of the 11th instant from Berne states that the Russian Ambassador in Switzerland has published an explanation of the expression, " Society of revolutionary *propaganada*," employed in his second note, stating that by it he meant " the Polish, Italian, or German committees organized since last year in Switzerland, under the pretext of beneficence, but really to organize attempts for the invasion of the neighbouring countries." He adds, that " for the present he leaves it to the Cantonal Governments to consider how far it is expedient to tolerate associations of another kind in open hostility with established order in Switzerland."—*Galignani's Messenger, May* 16.

MADRID,—MAY 3.

Since the partial defeat of the Queen's General, Quesada, in the northern provinces, nothing of importance has occurred. The Carlists persevere in their system of guerilla warfare, continually harassing the troops by marches and countermarches, and avoiding most sedulously any general engagement, unless they have posted themselves in some mountain defile, where the discipline of regular troops is of little avail. Quesada has lost by his late imprudent conduct, in sacrificing without any advantage, and unnecessarily, the lives of so many brave men, the reputation he once held as a guerilla chief. His recal is much talked of, but I have reason to believe that Government have not as yet determined on the measure. The insurrection of Biscay and Navarre cannot be suppressed without employing double the number of troops which are now in the field, and without the display of more energy and policy than we have as yet observed in those to whom the command of the Army of Operations has been confided. Letters from Burgos state that troops were continually passing through that city on their way to the scene of action in the northern provinces. The intelligence we receive from the southern, western, and eastern provinces, is most favourable to the cause of the young Queen. In the province of La Mancha, the parties of Carlists, which had spread terror throughout the whole of it are completely annihilated. Locho, the head of that party, has been obliged to seek refuge in Portugal, and his second and third in command have been taken and shot. In Catalonia, Grenada, Estremadure, and Castile, the Carlists have been severely chastised by the Queen's troops; and it may be said that the only formidable body of Carlists that exists in the whole kingdom is that of Navarre and Biscay, but I am convinced that the moment that the Pretender is driven from Portugal, and Don Miguel rendered powerless, the insurgents of the northern provinces of Spain will return to their homes, and never again take up arms for the dastardly Prince who would not risk his life for a throne.

The latest intelligence from the frontiers of Portugal state, that on the 25th of April the Miguelites reconnoitred and made an attack on Marvao, but were driven back with loss. Letters from Guarda of the 28th ult. inform us that 40 or 50 armed inhabitants of the town of Covilhao had captured 15 carts laden with clothing, arms, and accoutrements, for Don Miguel, on their route to Santarem. On the 23d ult. the Pretender was at Chamusca. The Spanish Generals Sajuanena and Carondelet (of the Queen's forces) were at Covilhao and Celonco, the head-quarters of the Spanish army in Guarda. The Duke of Terceira had marched upon Lamego. The two flank companies of the Spanish Regiment El Principle, which was in the garrison of Cuidad Rodrigo, had entered Almeida, to assist in keeping that fortress for Donna Maria da Gloria.

On the morning of the 24th ult., a party of the troops in garrison at Marvao sallied forth and surprised a body of Miguelites of Castel de Vide, who were on a foraging party at the village of Escura, half a league distant from Marvao. The result was, that the Miguelites lost eight men killed and nine prisoners, amongst whom were an officer and a commissary; and four men deserted to the young Queen's troops. Besides nine mules, three horses, with saddles and bridles, fell into the hands of the victors.

The loan of 200,000 of reals for the Spanish Government, to obtain which there has been so much competition, has within these few days caused much public excitement here. It appears that a number of Spanish capitalists, at the head of whom stood the first banking house of this city, were anxious to make advantageous offers to Government, with the patriotic view of keeping it in the country. The well-known capitalist and speculator Riera, lately raised to the dignity of Marquis, had agreed to advance one-third of the loan: however, at the same moment that he had induced the Spanish capitalists to believe that he had seriously entered into their views he had concluded a secret negotiation with the agent of the house of Wilson and Co. At the eleventh hour, when the propositions were on the point of being submited for the approbation of Government, the Spanish capitalists held a meeting, and to the surprise of all of them, Riera withdrew the offer he had previously made, thereby defeating, not very fairly, the well-founded expectations of his countrymen, and leaving the field to the house of Wilson and Co. without a competitor. But the Government and the public was so indignant, and exasperated, at this publicity, that it is positively asserted that the loan will be postponed until the meeting of the Cortes, when the propositions are to be submitted to the consideration of that body. The Spanish capitalists are so enraged at the intrigues carried on against them, that they are resolved rather to make a sacrifice than to allow a foreign house to be victorious, and there is no doubt but that the Cortes will give the preference to their own countrymen over foreigners, should there be anything like quality of offers. Therefore we may conclude that Riera has in some degree forfeited his claim to public esteem by playing off a shallow artifice, and the house of Wilson and Co., after much mœuvring, have lost the loan.

The decree for the convocation of the Cortes will be published next week in every part of the kingdom. The meeting of this body is looked to with anxiety. Many and useful reforms are expected to emanate from their deliberations, and it is generally believed that extinction of convents and the appropriation of their immense revenues to meet public exgencies, will be one of their first, and certainly most useful, measures.

A circular has been transmitted to the Colonels of regiments, and to all the civil authorities throughout the kingdom (of which the annexed is a translation), notifying that Her Majesty the Queen Regent had taken measures for the recognition of the Brazils as an independent nation, and that in the mean time the vessels and flag of that Power would be received andtreated as such in the ports of Spain.

I understand from good authority that this is a prelude to the much-wished-for recognition by this Government of the independence of the South American States. M. Martinez dela Rosa has more than once expressed his opinion decidedly on the expediency of this measure, and it is generally believed that he only waits the convocation of the Cortes, in order to conclude an affair which is of paramount importance to the interest of his country. This statesman, who was the friend of Mr. Wilberforce, is entirely averse to the further continuance of that horrid traffic, the slave trade, and the friends of humanity may look forward with pleasure to the abolition of this commerce in human beings at no very distant period, for the present Ministers are anxious to do every thing in their power to render their country worthy of holding a place among the civilized and liberal nations of the world.—*Times, May* 16.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, MAY 3.

I have it from unquestionable authority that even the Usurper's most strenuous supporters begin to be down-hearted now, and constant debates take place in his councils as to the expediency of abandoning Santarem, and retiring of Elvas. The desertions keep on the increase, independent of the many who, leaving his ranks, retire to their homes; and since the Duke of Terceira has been in the north, the recruiting system, which was formerly enforced by Don Miguel, does not answer any good effect. Confident that I shall be borne out by subsequent events, I have no hesitation in stating to you, that even if the liberating troops do not immediately attack Santarem, it is more than likely that the town may be evacuated before the middle of next month, but much sooner if only the demonstration of a regular attack be made; and now that these fellows perceive the extraordinary mildness with which the gallant Duke has treated such as have gone over to him in the north, they will, to a man, be disposed to come over the moment they are convinced that the game is up; but whether they do so or not, they cannot now make a stand for more than a few, very few, weeks, and those who affirmed that, without our armed interference, this war would never be finished, and were so pressing for our running our heads into the struggle by bringing troops, losing some of them, and spending a great deal of the money which we want at home, will now see the fallacy of their prediction and the sound judgment of our Government at home in not acceding to the request not long since made to it on this point. Admiral Napier sailed last evening, or early this morning, in the City of Edinburgh, steamer, with 500 marines and sailors, to join the squadron off Figueiras, which town, as the weather now is quite mild and the sea rather smooth, I have no doubt will be attacked and taken in the course of to-morrow; and as the inhabitants are known to be very great partisans of the Queen's Government, the garrison may, perhaps, be compelled by them not to offer any resistance. It is this moment reported that the Duke of Terceira entered Coimbra on the 1st, but no particulars are given. The Miguelites in this event are entirely driven from the north. Is is also very currently reported—nay, at the Government offices they give it as a fact, that the Spaniards have entered Estremos, where the Infanta Donna Isabel Maria was confined by the Usurper in the Ursuline convent of nuns, and that all those who were in prison for their political opinions, to the number of 400, had been set at liberty, and the Infanta having asked the protection of the Spanish Government had been conveyed to Badajoz. Donna Maria's Government had been proclaimed there, &c. This movement will very materially assist Bernardo de Sa's operations. This General, owing to his forces being more divided than what they ought to have been by many garrisons in the ports and small towns on the coast, &c., experienced a small check the other day, but I understood that it was nothing of any consequence, as at the time he had only about 500 men with him.

General Aviles is forming a small division of troops and volunteers in Tras-os-Montes, out of such as were in prison for political opinions, emigrants who had been in Spain, deserters from Don Miguel's guerillas, and farmers and other inhabitants who join of their own accord, and he will very shortly come down towards Coimbra.

The official information of the recognition of this Government by that of Spain, and the appearance of a Minister from that Court to Lisbon, in the person of M. Perez de Castro, has, of course, produced a very good effect in this town, and the Estatuto Real graeted by the Queen Regent was looked for with great anxiety, but upon perusing the same, many of the thinking people here perceive that instead of having prepared something which might be in accordance with the spirit of the age, the Spanish Government seem to have had a particular wish to go back three, four, or more centuries in search of precedents, and thus bring forth something which no doubt might have done very well for the times of the Cid Campeador, but which can never satisfy the present race; in fact, people remark with regret that it is nothing of what ought reasonably to have been expected, and therefore they fear that it may not tend to pacify the country or satisfy the all-exacting clergy, which, and not the happiness or rational liberty of the people, seems to have been the aim of the Ministers of that country.

COPENHAGEN, APRIL 23.

The removal of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick from the capital is stated, on authority that may be relied upon, to have been in consequence of conduct in family relations, the details of which, do not appear suited for publication; for which reason, the wish generally expressed at first for an official communication of the grounds of such a proceeding towards so exalted a personage has yielded to the conviction that it will be better to be silent on the subject. It is said, however, that he Government has thought it proper to make an official communication on the circumstance to the foreign Ministers at our Court. The wish, or the necessity, of removing the Prince for a considerable time from the society of deeply injured persons, naturally led to various proposals and plans, which did not fail to transpire, but with many variations and additions. At that time (in March) a voyage to the Mediterranean was spoken of; afterwards a voyage to Iceland. Now it seems to be resolved to send the Prince to Jutland, as colonel of a regiment. It is certain, however, that a divorce was to take place between him and his consort, the universally-beloved Princess Wilhelmina, which, though His Majesty, as head of the church, is fully empowered to dissolve marriage, will, however, be shortly formally declared and confirmed according to the civil law of Denmark. Meantime we have read with surprise, and even with indignation, in German papers of the 9th of April, an article dated from Hamburgh, from which we see how people are found on all occasions who take pleasure in disfiguring the truth, or in representing as facts, what some... haps have said as a conjecture or poss... we know nothing of the formal act m... that letter, according to which the King, in... with Prince Christian, has declared Prince F... rick Prince (Frederick's son) incapable of s... ceeding to the throne. We impatiently expect that this assertion will either be officially contradicted, or—of this *or*, however, we will say nothing at present, since, according to the contents of the act of 1661, establishing the hereditary succession to the throne, we mus- doubt the possibility of the confirmation of the above assertion. Even should the Prince appear to be labouring under insanity (which can hardly be supposed; when it is thought possible and advisable to give him the command of a regiment,) it should seem that we ought to wait for the directions which the King may give in his will for the government of the kingdom, which according to analogy might be in the manner of a regency in case of a minority.—*Times, May* 13.

MR. STANLEY'S *BREACH* OF DECORUM.

MR. STANLEY has made it " his custom always in the afternoon" to indulge his ease, at the expense of good taste and propriety, by lolling on the Treasury bench with his heels " cocked up on the table,"* to the great scandal of the House, and the particular annoyance of honourable gentlemen opposite. This free and easy style of Mr. Stanley has hurt the feelings of Members more than his snappish tone and somewhat overbearing manner. It is not a very gentlemanlike habit, certainly ; and, in a less privileged person, would have been deemed offensive to the Speaker if not to the House. What will Mrs. Trollope say? Had she, who could not tolerate such a posture in a vulgar Yankee at a coffeehouse, witnessed such a sight as a high-bred scion of the English Aristocracy, and a Minister of State, making a footstool of the table of the House of Commons, flinging up his feet among law-books and despatch-boxes, kicking aside the mace, trampling on a petition, thrusting his toes under the nose of the Clerks, and exhibiting his lower extremities to the view of the Opposition benches—absolutely *rumping* " his Majesty's Opposition"—she would have swooned away, and perchance have fallen through the ventilator into the Speaker's lap.

It was only the other night that this piece of ill-breeding, which has been complained of privately by sensitive Members any time these two years, was noticed publicly ; and then Mr. Ronayne was provoked to it by one of Mr. Stanley's sarcastic smiles. This is accounted for not by any feeling of fear or deference to Mr. Stanley, but to the knowledge that so many greater nuisances and more flagrant breaches of decorum have been nightly committed. Yawning and snoring may be unavoidable under the narcotic influence of some drowsy orators ; but Members need not settle themselves to sleep on the benches as on a camp-bed, nor yawn so ostentatiously; any more than they are compelled to manifest their asinine natures by braying, or their dunghill valorous contempt for decency by cock-crowing.

Mr. RONAYNE might have done better than notice Mr. Stanley's offence angrily. Instead of making a serious matter of it, he should have moved that the right honourable gentleman " do lie upon the table :" which being carried as a matter of course, the officers of the House would have gravely proceeded to place the *corpus delicti* of the Colonial Secretary on the floor underneath—that being the place where petitions are deposited ; and then the Irish Agitators would have had their implacable foe at their feet.

A reform in a bear-garden, beginning with the bear-leader, is pretty sure of being carried into effect with the whole ursine community. We hope, therefore, that the House of Commons is in a fair way to learn manners better fitted for an assembly of legislators than those of a cock-pit.—*Spectator, May* 10.

LORD ANGLESEY'S LETTER.

[As there is now no doubt of the authenticity of this letter, we publish it, as an interesting political document, written with great force and elegance.]

" Foreseeing that the affairs of Ireland must occupy an important share of the earliest deliberations in a reformed House of Commons, I take the occasion of my colleagues' again assembling to impress on their attention the subject of a letter addressed by me to Lord Grey on the 1st of August last. That letter was a repetition of the suggestion which I felt it my duty to make at different periods for many months preceding, in reference to some large measures of justice towards this country.

" Every day's experience during that period, and still more since the date of that letter, strengthens the views which I then submitted, and shows more clearly the necessity of such concessions, as well as the danger of their further delay. I at once concede to my colleagues the magnitude of the obstructions to their benevolent intentions in respect to Ireland ; but while I admit that its state is the chief amongst the difficulties, I maintain that its relief is the first duty of the Government. For some, though not for all, of the essentials in that relief, I beg leave to refer to my letter above mentioned, containing a list of measures I proposed, from which with the important exception of the Processions' Bill, little deduction has since been made.

" First and foremost in importance and its immediate pressure, is the question of reform in the Protestant church of Ireland. This establishment, which at all times far exceeded the religious wants of the Protestant congregations, has hitherto been upheld by the state mainly on the ground that it served the temporal use of consolidating the connexion of the two countries. But this service it no longer performs. Instead of strengthening the connexion it weakens it. Any Government henceforth pledged

* So reported in the *Morning Post*. The other reports differ in the wording of Mr. Ronayne's complaint.

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establishment as it now exists, must' constant and permaneut collision with ion, and the prejudices and passions of people. However attached myself to the nes of the Protestant church, and however ious to discountenance any violent changes in s temporal condition, it is impossible for me not to see that the prevailing resistance to its legal pecuniary claims is only symptomatic of a deep-rooted and wide-spread conviction in the minds of the Irish community, that the continuance of this establishment in its present extent and splendour is no longer justified by the condition of this country; and that the time has arrived for such just and practicable reforms in respect of it as may eventually place at the disposal of the state a national fund to be applied to necessary national purposes.

"Such, I have been reluctantly compelled to feel is the general and unchangeable opinion of the Irish people upon this subject; and I am equally impressed with the apprehension, that unless the Parliament takes the lead in the work of now inevitable innovation, the recent confederacy against tithes will prove to have been only the first of a series of deplorable struggles between the Government and the national antipathies; that every day during which those struggles are protracted the Government will find itself less in a condition of imposing its own terms, and that sooner or later the final result must be an extorted and undignified compliance with demands which we had not the foresight (or rather, perhaps the power) to concede. I have already submitted to the Cabinet the outlines of a plan of such modifications in the church property of Ireland as the exigencies of the times appeared to me to require.

"By that plan, to which at present I need only generally refer, the exasperating qualities of tithe as an impost exacted from the Catholic occupant are avoided, and the fund itself made available for important national objects; while, by the suggested improvements in the management of the Church lands, the Protestant clergy would be secured in the enjoyment of their existing incomes, subject only to deductions little exceeding the present costs of collection. That plan contemplated no diminution of the numbers of the Protestant hierarchy, and, if offered in time, would, I am convinced, have satisfied the church and the public. Whether it still would satisfy the latter I consider to be very doubtful. This has proved to be one of those questions upon which the public mind, when once powerfully excited, is never stationary. The daily discussions of it, both here and in England, have so impressed upon all classes the necessity of extensive changes, and the reasonableness and the practicability of rendering those changes beneficial to the public at large, that I begin to question whether it now can be safely insisted upon, under any modification of the Irish church, that its members should be permanently continued in their present numbers. On the contrary, a strong impression has been forced upon me, that no measure of adjustment, however satisfactory in other respects, will perfectly meet the emergency which does not include such a gradual reduction of superfluous members as shall finally bring down the numbers of its dignitaries and officiating ministers to a scale commensurate with the religious wants of the Protestant community. It is not in a spirit of rash innovation, but because I have fully the fear of events before my eyes, that I can bring myself thus early to familiarize my mind to the expediency of appeasing the national demands by some such timely provision as, without violating the rights of existing incumbents, would ultimately secure, by pacific means, a reduction far from adverse to the true interests of religion, and holding out the prospect at no distant day of a separate fund to alleviate the burden of a system of poor laws.

"But to whatever extent it may be found wise or possible that a church reform ought to be attempted, I cannot too earnestly impress upon the Cabinet, as a matter vitally affecting the public peace of Ireland, that no permanent diminution in agitation and discontent can be expected until it be announced that some reform in the establishment is meditated. I cannot permit myself to be lulled into security by any partial abatement of resistance to the payment of tithes. I consider this abatement (such as it is) to be merely temporary, and to be attributable in part to the formidable attitude assumed by the Government to vindicate the law as it now stands—in part to the prosecutions instituted—in part to the intervening excitement of the coming elections, and perhaps still more than to any other cause, to the general expectation that the popular warning, so distinctly and loudly given, will not be lost upon the Government and the Legislature. The present comparative suspension of violence affords us breathing time, and it is for us to profit by it. If we count upon it as lasting, we shall, I fear, too soon discover that we obtained a truce, not a victory. Among the other measures of relief to Ireland suggested in the letter referred to were—grand and petty jury bills, poor laws, labourrates, processions' bill, special constables' bill, constabulary bill, arms and gunpower bill, and payment of the Catholic church. A detailed consideration of these several topics would far exceed the limits of the present or any single communication, but I cannot even thus incidentally refer to the last without observing that a state provision for the Catholic clergy, accompanied by an extensive reform in the establishment at Maynooth, appears to me to rank perhaps next in importance to the adjustment of the Protestant church. I shall be prepared at any time to furnish the necessary details upon the subject, and feel assured that they will be found to justify my own conviction that the present dependent state of the Catholic church, and the actual character and temper of its priesthood, resulting from the original defects in the college of Maynooth, are prominent amongst the concurring causes which diffuse through this country a spirit of disquiet and distrust in the authorities, and which, if not removed, threaten before long to leave the King's Government in Ireland without any party but the King's troops. While I urge thus distinctly upon the Ministry the pressing claims of this country to their prompt interposition they will not mistake the tone of earnestness for that of complaint. I do not forget that it was the chief calamity of the present Government to have received Ireland from other hands, suffering and agitated as it has since continued; nor when I advert to the events of its history, can I altogether dismiss the impression that some such ordeal of agitation as we have witnessed was inevitable. The paramount importance of Catholic emancipation had so absorbed the attention of the nation as to leave it little time for exploring its other grievances. That great measure at length was passed but coupled with a fatal admission that it was a surrender to force not a concession to justice. This produced its full deleterious effect in Ireland; and when we came into office we found her popular leaders seeing very clearly that much remained to be redressed, but animated by a seditious confidence in the efficacy of clamorous demands and threats of physical force for the attainment of even justifiable objects. This spirit was in fierce operation when I arrived, at the close of the year 1830, to resume the government of Ireland. I found at my command a summary law to repress the abuse of popular privileges, and I unhesitatingly applied it. The foremost agitator of the country was successfully prosecuted, and the spell of his influence for the moment dissolved. If he ultimately escaped, it was through the accidental expiration of the law to which he had been made amenable. Neither that nor any similar restrictive law has been renewed; and I cannot regret that ample time should be given to the experiment of governing the country (however difficult the task,) by no method but the enforcement of the ordinary laws. The experiment may prove to be a failure, and new powers be required for the preservation of the daily peace, but should such be the event, I greatly fear that it will be because we shall be found to have overlooked, in the licentious exhibitions of the national discontent, the proper remedies for the evils from which it springs; because, even now while I write—and the Irish people are calling too vehemently, I admit, for healing measures—I am unable to answer them by any other law than the Riot Act upon the point of the bayonet.

"I have thus laid before my colleagues, in the spirit of confidential sincerity to which they are entitled, an outline of my views on the present position of affairs in Ireland. I do so, however, bearing fully in my recollection the nature and extent of the difficulties against which they may have to contend; I see the possibility of an *intractable* House of Commons; I am aware of the composition of the House of Lords; I know that the times have passed when the will of the Minister could determine the acts of the Legislature; still I cannot refrain from urging upon the attention of my colleagues the claim of this suffering and too long neglected country to a participation in the benefit of that enlightened policy which has already conferred so much upon other parts of the empire.

"Phœnix-park, Oct. 9."

"ANGLESEY."

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—A tall, able-bodied Irishman named Thos. Moore, was brought before the Lord Mayor, with a child in his arms, under the following curious circumstances:—

The defendant used some time ago to sweep a crossing in the borough, and contrived to get as much by that occupation in the winter as enabled him to support a wife and two or three children. He, however, in a lazy or drunken fit, sold the crossing for six pence, and had recourse to the more inglorious profession of beggar, which he practised in the extreme of its quirks and manœuvres, and by which, it is supposed, he could manage to put a good joint upon his table on the day of rest. The figure he cut in the street proved that he was an admirable judge of effect. A child about four years old, with naked feet, followed him holding the tail of his coat, while he walked along with a baby in his arms. The older child had in her hand an old leaky saucepan, with milk in it, which the defendant now and then put to the mouth of the infant. This parental office he took care to perform whenever he saw ladies approach, and when he perceived the bait was taken, he never failed to say that the poor mother was on her sick bed, or rather her sick truss of straw, in Kent-street in the Borough, where she was just "kilt" for want of victuals, and hadn't a drop in the world to give the "babby." Such masterly grouping could not but attract spectators, before whom the defendant exhibited his skill in the art, but there happened to be a hard-hearted person amongst the number, who removed the little interesting family to the Compter, and from thence to the Mansion-house.

Mr. HOBLER said that he was in the habit of seeing many fellows in the streets carrying very young children in their arms, and appealing to any respectable females who passed by. He knew of no class of beggars who better deserved punishment than such sturdy rascals. "How long, my good Sir (said Mr. Hobler to the mendicant), since you turned bullnurse [laughter]?"

A policeman said that the defendant carried the child about, he believed, since a few days after its birth. So unaccustomed was the poor infant to the breast, that when put into a woman's arms, it never turned towards that part to which "nater" guided every other body's mouth [laughter].

The defendant said that he carried about the "chilther" to give them a little fresh air, and that his wife was too ill to attend to them.

Here a man, who said his name was William Morgan, stepped forward, and said that he was the person who had purchased the street crossing from the defendant. "He didn't act like a man to me (said) Morgan); for the day ater I tuck up his business, he opens a new consarn twenty yards at the tother side o' me [laughter].

The LORD MAYOR: What! he swept the street across in another part.

Morgan: That's just it, my Lord; but I wouldn't a cared about it, if he didn't bull-nurse at the same time. He used for to carry that ere babby in one hand while he swept up the mud with the tother and the soft-hearted vomen used to say, "Oh! Mary, see if you han't got a happeny to give to that ere poor man, wot looks after his babty so tender" [laughter].

Mr. HOBLER said that the system of hiring children had been very prevalent of late. It was considered a sure source of profit, particularly amongst the able-bodied paupers, who, rather than go up a ladder or down into a sewer to earn their bread honestly would crawl over the town all day bull-nursing.

Morgan: Aye, please your Lordship, the gemman's right; I'm blest if I wouldn't rather sweep St. Giles's in the bakermost slums, nor meet with one of these here bullnurses. I wouldn't a cared if he sweeped the street within a yard o' my consarn, provising he left the child at home: but I'm blowed if the people wouldn't a walked twenty mile to go through his shop [great laughter].

The LORD MAYOR said that he certainly should try whether he could not check the bullnurse system, by sending every one he caught to grass in Bridewell.

Morgan: But, please you, my Lord, what I considers worst of all is this here. Ven he sould me the sweeping, he gets up afore me in the morning, and he smears it all over with mud, and when I gets up I had to sweep it away; and while I was a sweeping he was doing a very pretty stroke of work, and no mistake, for the people was passing over, and I'm blest if you'd think they'd ever stop where he was a bullnursing.

Mr. HOBLER: What! did he carry this child then?

Morgan: Did he not! aye, and if there's a bit of dirt in the street he mops it up in a corner, snd puts his bare feet into it, for to make the people pity him. Now I can't do no sich a thing. I tried it once, but I'm blest if it didn't hit me in the bowels [laughter].

The LORD MAYOR directed that the wife of the defendant should be brought up, and remanded the defendant.—*Morning Chronicle, May* 17.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

GREAT ROBBERY OF JEWELS.—*Jean Francois Bouatant*, a respectable looking man, a native of France, was on Tuesday charged with stealing, under the following extraordinary circumstances, diamonds to the value of 17,000*l.*:—The prisoner on Saturday previous went to the prosecutor, Mr. Desvignes, a diamond merchant, in Golden-squ re, and pretended that he wanted to purchase a suit of diamonds at the price of 40,000f. for a lady in Paris, who was about to be married, and that she wished them to be of English manufacture. The prisoner, after looking at several suits, chose one, and called on Tuesday afternoon about two o'clock, for the purpose, as he said, of taking the prosecutor to the bankers for payment of the jewels. When the prosecutor declared himself ready to accom pany the prisoner to his banker the prisoner requested a glass of claret, as he was very thirsty. Mr Desvignes was about to hand him a glass from the decanter on the sideboard, when the prisoner observed he thought that would be too warm, and requested Mr. Desvignes to fetch a bottle from the cellar. He withdrew for that purpose, and upon coming up from the cellar he observed his customer leaving the house. Other persons pursued the prisoner, upon whose person the jewels were found. He was committed to Newgate for trial.—*Atlas, May* 18.

SIR ANDREW'S DREAM.

"Nec tu sperne piis venientia somnia portis:
"Cum pia venerunt somnia, pondus habent."
Propert., Lib. 4, *Eleg.* 7.

As snug, on a Sunday eve, of late,
In his easy chair Sir Andrew sate,
Being much too pious, as every one knows,
To do aught, of a Sunday eve, but doze,
He dreamt a dream, dear, holy man,
And I'll tell you his dream as well as I can.
He found himself, to his great amaze,
In Charles the First's high Tory days,
And just at the time that gravest of Courts
Had published its Book of Sunday Sports.*—
Sunday Sports! what a thing for the ear
Of our Andrew, even in sleep, to hear!—
It happened to be, too, a Sabbath day,
When the people from church were coming away;
And Andrew with horror heard this song,
As the smiling sinners flock'd along:—
"Long life to the Bishops, hurra! hurra!
"For a week of work and a Sunday of play
"Make the poor man's life run merry away."

"The Bishops!" quoth Andrew, "Popish, I guess."
And he grinn'd with conscious holiness.
But the song went on and, to brim the cup
Of poor Andy's anguish, the fiddles struck up!

"Come, take out the lasses—let's have a dance—
"For the Bishops allow us to skip our fill,
"Well knowing that no one's the more in advance
"On the road to heaven, for standing still.
"Oh, it never was meant that grim grimaces
"Should sour the cream of a creed of love;
"Or that fellows with long, disastrous faces,
"Should take their seat among cherubs above.
"Then hurra for the Bishops, &c.

"For Sunday fun we never can fail,
"When the Church herself each spot points out;—
"There's May-games, archery, Whitsun-ale,
"And a May-pole high to dance about.
"Or, should we be for a pole hard driven,
"Some long, lank saint, of aspect fell,
"With his pockets on earth, and his nose in heaven,
"Will do for a May-pole just as well.
"Then hurra for the Bishops, hurra! hurra!
"A week of work and a Sabbath of play
"Make the poor man's life run merry away."

To Andy, who doesn't much deal in history,
This Sunday scene was a downright mystery;
And God knows where might have ended the joke,
But, in trying to stop the fiddles, he woke.
And the odd thing is (as the rumour goes)
That, since that dream,—which, one might suppose,
Would have made his godly stomach rise,
Even more than ever,' gainst Sunday pies,—
He has viewed things quite with different eyes;
Is beginning to take, on matters divine.
Like Charles and his Bishops, the *sporting* line,—
Is all for quadrilles, in streets and squares,
As an interlude 'twixt Sunday prayers;—
Nay, talks of getting Archbishop H—l—y
To bring in a Bill, enacting duly,
That all good Protestants, from this date,
May, freely and lawfully, recreate,
Of a Sunday eve, their spirits moody,
With Jack in the Straw, or Punch and Judy.

MISCELLANEA.

Baron Hagel, the Austrian botanist, who lately visited the Neilgherry Hills, in India, declares that the unknown varieties of trees and shrubs existing there alone exceed ten thousand. The wild-rose runs up to the top of the highest trees, and grows to the thickness of four or five inches. A delicious specimen of orange, but not exceeding a filbert in size, is also found there. In the orange valley below Kotagherry, about 4500 feet above the level of the sea numerous fruit-trees are found, amongst which are the wild fig and lemon tree, the letter bearing fruit little inferior, in size and flavour to that of Spain.—*New Monthly Magazine, May* 1.

Slate.—Experiments have lately been made to ascertain the applicability of slate to other uses than the covering of houses. The result has been the discovery that, as material for paving the floors of the warehouses, cellars, wash houses, barns, &c., where great strength and durability are required, it is far superior to any other known material. In the extensive warehouses of the London Docks it has been used on a large scale. The stones forming several of the old floors, being broken and decayed, have been replaced with slate two inches thick; and wooden floor, which must otherwise have been relaid, has been cased with slate one inch thick; and the whole have been found to answer very completely. The trucks used in removing the heaviest weights are worked with fewer hands. The slabs being sawn, and cemented closely together as they are laid down, unite so perfectly, that the molasses, oil, turpentine, or other commodity which is spilt upon the floor, is all saved; and, as non-absorbent, it is so easily cleaned, and dries so soon that a floor upon which sugar in a moist condition has been placed may be made ready for the reception of the most delicate goods in a few hours. Waggons or carts, containing four or five tons of goods, pass over truckways of two-inch slate without making the slightest impression. In no one instance has it been found that a floor made of sawn slate has given way; in point of durability, therefore, it may be considered superior to every other commodity applied to such uses. The consequences of this discovery have been that full employment is found in the quarries which produce the best descriptions of slates, and that additional employment has been given to the British shipping engaged in the coasting trade.

New Process of Engraving, and new Process of Blasting.—The frequent and useful application of science to practical purposes is one of the distinguished features of our age. Electricity has been employed in engraving from steel plates; and we learn that the experiments are likely to lead to great improvements in that branch of art! On the other hand, the galvanic battery is turned with success to the instantaneous ingition of charges of gunpowder in blasting stones and rocks. In cases where large blocks are wanted, it is important that the different charges should explode at the same moment; and by the new arrangement, invented, we believe, by Professor Hare, in America, this is accurately accomplished. It also combines another great recommendation, namely, far more safety to the workmen. The proprietors of our quarries at home will no doubt speedily avail themselves of so valuable a process.

At the Thames Police-office, on Thursday, a complaint against the Captain of one of the East India Company's chartered ships lately arrived from Bombay, was made by a shoemaker, named Musgrove, who lives in Old Gravel Lane. He said that his son was a sailor on board the vessel, and had been so severely flogged with the cat-o-nine tails by the Captain's orders, that he went to his hammock and never left it, but died after six weeks' illness. A sailor, who had been on board the same vessel, said that his story was true, and that young Musgrove was ill when he was flogged. Another of his shipmates had received six dozen lashes; *and two had jumped overboard*, in order to escape similar punishment. Two other seamen, appeared in the course of the day, giving the same account of the Captain's conduct. A warrant was issued for the Captain, who is now residing in the neighbourhood of London, to attend at the Office on Saturday.

LORD ALTHORP'S POOR LAW AMENDMENT BILL.—Now that the provisions of this iniquitous bill are becoming better known than its authors wished them to be, the manufacturing parishes throughout the country are raising one universal cry against its Star Chamber provisions. In accordance with this general feeling, it will be seen our parish authorities have not been asleep, although good care has been taken that they should not have a copy of the bill officially. This matter ought to be inquired into, and no doubt will, when it reaches the ears of our two members. At the overseers' usual meeting on Tuesday, it was resolved, that a special meeting of the house committee be called to consider if any and what steps should be taken; at which meeting a sub-committee, consisting of one church warden, two overseers, and three guardians, were appointed to take such steps as they might think necessary to oppose this bill in all its stages. Upon the urgency of the moment and the shortness of time, a petition was agreed to and 35 signatures obtained thereto—viz., the 2 churchwardens, 6 overseers, and 27 guardians. The petition was forwarded to Mr. Scholefield for presentation, with a request for Mr. Attwood and Sir Hartley Williamot (Mr. Dugdale being in Warwickshire) to support the same. A special general meeting of guardians takes place on Monday, for the purpose of considering the propriety of opposing the bill in all its stages, if persevered in in its present shape.—*Birmingham Journal.*

On Monday, Mr. Nicholas William Ridley Colborne, of Harling Hall, Norfolk was elected member for Wells, without opposition.

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.—The widow of Cook, executed here on Saturday for a robbery and outrage near Thirsk, favoured Mr. John Ketch with her company to tea the same afternoon.—*York Courant.*

MEDICAL VEGETABLE.—It is stated as a singular fact, that if a plant is drooping or dying in a hot-house, it is almost sure to recover if you place a plant of cammomile near it.

BOMBAY.—Printed and published for the PROPRIETORS, by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press, No. 9, Church lane, where all communications addressed to the EDITOR, are received.

* *The Book of Sports*, drawn up by Bishop Moreton, was first put forth in the reign of James I., 1618 and afterwards republished at the advice of Laud, by Charles I., 1633, with an injunction that it should be "made public by order from the Bishops". We find it therein declared, that "for his good people's recreation, His Majesty's pleasure was, that after the end of divine service they should not be disturbed, letted, or discouraged from any lawful recreations, such as dancing, either of men or women, archery for men, leaping, vaulting, or any such harmless recreations, nor having of May-games, Whit-sun ales, or Morris-dances, or setting up of May poles, or other sports therewith used." &c.